SENATE......WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1867.
PATENT REPORT.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Commissioner of Patents inclosing his Annual Report, which was referred and ordered to be printed.

cation from the Commissioner of Patents inclosing his Annual Report, which was referred and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) presented the petition of citizens of Alabama, praying the removal of certain disabilities. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. MORGAN (Rep., N. Y.) presented 2 Petition from citizens of New York, praying for an appropriation to charter a ship for the relief of starving people in Sweden. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. STEWART (Rep., Nev.), from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill for the relief of Gov. Patton of Alabama. Objection to its present consideration being made, it was haid over.

SECURITY OF LIFE ON STEAM VESSELS.

Mr. COLE (Rep., Cal.) introduced a bill for the better security of the lives of passencers in vessels propelled in whole or part by steam. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. Also, to reduce the number of Major and Brigadier-Generals in the Army of the United States. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill requires all steamers to have at least two lifeboats; if of 500 to 800 tuns, not less than four boats; if of \$500 to 1,200 tuns, six boats; if of 1,200 to 2,000 tuns, eight boats; if larger, ten boats; but Supervising Inspectors may require a vessel to carry a greater number of lifeboats than are herein specified, or may anthorize the carrying of a smaller number, or the substitution of life-rafts for a portion of the hife-boats, if in their judgment the number of people carried by such) vessel renders such changes necessary. Provided, that all exemptions and substitutions shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and under such regulations as he may prescribe. Further provisions relate to the assignment of crews and passengers of the boats by previous notice, the training of the former in manning and lanneling the boats, the duty of coxswains to see every night before sundown that the boat or raft is thoroughly equipped with spars, sails, cars and water, and to assigning

chinery, and to be of sufficient capacity to employ at least one-fourth of the steam-power of the boilers of such steam vessel.

Also, a bill extending the provisions of an act to enable the State of Arkańsas, and other States, to reclaim swamp land within their limits to the State of Nebraska. Which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The joint resolution offered yesterday by Mr. WILSON, suspending the further appointment of Second Lieutenants, except graduates of the Military Academy, was reported back from the Committee without amendment.

Mr. SHERMAN reported back from the Committee on Commerce the House resolution, providing for the appointment of a commission of five to examine and report on meters for distilled spirits, with an amendment adding to the members of said commission the existing Commission of the Academy of Sciences.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Oregon) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of providing for the funding and consolidation of the debt of the United States into obligations whose principal shall never become due, bearing interest at four per cent per annum, payable semi-annually income and exempt from all taxation; and further, to provide for the purchase of such bonds, from time to time, by the Secretary of the Treasury, as the pecuniary ability of the Government may justify. The Committee shall have, also, to consider the propriety of imposing high discriminating duties upon costly fabrics and luxuries, with a view to checking excessive importations, and consequent expertation of gold, and reducing the amount of such duties collected to the sum necessary for paying the interest on the debt, and of removing taxes from products of mining.

Also to amend the National Bank act so as to permit their establishment without limit as to number, to prohibit all other systems of banking, and to provide for the

comming.

Also to amend the National Bank act so as to permit their establishment without limit as to number, to prohibit all other systems of banking, and to provide for the substitution of National Bank notes in the place of Treasury notes now in circulation, with a further provision promoting the return to specie payments by requiring said banks to hold their reserves in colu, and offering special inducements to banks now existing for the same purpose. Laid on the fable.

CONFISCATED LANDS.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (Rep., N. J.) introduced a bill to restore the possession of lands confiscated by the authorities of the States lately in reheliton. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A CONSTITUTIONAL TRIBUNAL.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Ky.), his resolution to create a constitutional tribunal composed of one member from each State to decide questions of jurisdiction between the United States and the several States, was taken up. He continued his remarks, arguing that the powers of the Supreme Court in regard to such questions are inadequate, as well as that the vote in Congress on the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, and similar questions, having been less than two-thirds of the whole number of Senators and Representatives, that amendment is not now a part of the Constitution. He styled the present Congress a mutilated Congress, purposely kept so by the dominant party to continue its power, and in the course of a long argument on States rights, claimed that during the lusurrection the Constitution could not be amended, nor until the reliations of the insurrectionary States to the United States were restored. He took up and combated the opinion of Judge Swayne that the Civil Rights bill is constitutional, pronouncing it ridiculous and absurd. After commenting on Chief-Justice Chase's course since his appointment and his aspiration to the Presidency, he said that gentleman, in dragging his ermine through his notorious Swayne that the civil Rights bill is constitutional, pronouncing it ridiculous and a

rendered when Lee did. [Laughter.] If the thirtyseven judges proposed by the Senator's resolution
were appointed, of whom he doubtless
flattered lumself he would be one, to replace the
Supreme Court, and if they all made speeches
as long as his of to-day, on every question that came up,
then if they wished to settle those questions in a lifetime,
it would be evident that the less the number of judges,
the sooner those questions would be settled. [Laughter.]
Referring to an assertion by Mr. Davis, questioning the
legal ability of Justices Chase and Swayne, he said the
former has been educated as a lawyer in this District, at
the very feet of Gamaliel in the office of Wiliam Wirt, and was a profound lawyer, while the
latter, who, Mr. Davis said, had come from an obscure
town of Obio, came from Columbus, the great focal point
from which radiates all the intelligence of that great State,
feit even over its borders in the State of Kentucky. Besides, he was a native of Virginia, reared under the influence of that galiant chivalry which always pervaded Virginia, though he had not been as stupidly, willingly blind
to his duty as the great mass of them, having had the
manhood to shake off the shackles of prejudice of his
birthplace and stand by file country as an entity. In regard to a further charge by Mr. Davis, that Judge Swayne
was following in the wake of Judge Chase with an eye to
succeeding him when he assumed the Presidency. Mr.
Nye said the length of the Senator's speech had made him
forget whence he started. He closed by paying a tribute
to the ability and integrity of both Judges.

Mr. RAMSAY (Rep., Minn.) asked leave to introduce a
bill authorizing several Executive Departments to purchase paper and envelopes of the Treasury Department, and that Department to sell the same without
previous advertisement, provided that they can be
purchased 20 per cent lower than in open market. He
said the Pestmaster-General was about to contract for
100,000 worth of wapping paper for the post-offices, on
whi

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.) thought instead of saving, the bill would involve an expense of \$100,000. It was quite enough for the Treasury Department to carry on the printing business without manufacturing rags. Not a picayune would be saved. If they had waste paper let them sell it, and not destroy their magnificent building—costing \$5,000,000—by the crections that would be required for this business.

for this business.

THE CURRENCY.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) rose to a question of order, and called for the special order—the bill to Prevent Further Contraction of the Currency.

Mr. DRAKE (Rep., Mo.) asked what was the reason for fixing the particular period of suspension the lst of July next, as provided by Mr. Buckalew's amendment.

Mr. BUCKALEW (Dem., Penn.) said the session would be then nearly at an end, and Congress could sufficiently consider this, and cognate questions in the mean time.

Mr. DRAKE suggested that perhaps the Semator had another motive. The suspension being cut short at that time, the resumption of contraction might furnish a reason for fixing and his party's, denouncing the Republican party as causing all the trouble thereby entailed.

Mr. BUCKALEW disciaimed any such intention. If the Senator carried the discussion into this field, it would be his own act.

be his own act.
Mr. DRAKE suggested that the Senator then modify

be his own act.

Mr. DRAKE suggested that the Senator then modify his amendment by making the period the first Tucsday after the 1st of November next.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (Rep., N. J.), was in favor of the early resimption of specie payment as very desirable. Alluding to the declaration that a Government receiving greenbacks as money shome pay them as money, he said that men who had taken morigaged before the war, had been obliced by law since to receive greenbacks, and had thus paid money for them. He would not vote for the Finance bill, reported by the Committee on Finance, until some provision or further needge was made to pay bends in coln. He opposed further contraction, because it would destroy the ability of the people to pay off the debt, by limiting the capital without decreasing the debt; and he opposed expansion, on the other hand, as being equally an evil.

Mr. Buckalew's amendment was lost.

Mr. DRAKE moved to amend by providing for the repeal of the law allowing a contraction. He thought the community should not be kept in suspense, but should know that the Secretary of the Treasury could not further contract, without authority from Congress.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) suggested that the amendment was not in order, the proposition having been already voted down.

The CHAIR sustained the point.

Mr. CORBETT (Rep., Ohio) moved to amend by adding

notes for 100 in coin. He hoped it would be accepted by
the Chairman of the Finance Committee.
Mr. SHERMAN declining, after a few remarks by Mr.
CAMERON, the amendment was lost: Yeas, 6; Nays, 37.
THE SUTREME COURT BILL.
During the debate the bill in regard to a quorum in the
Supreme Court, &c., with the House amendments thereto,
came over, and was referred to the Committee on the Ju-

dictary.

Mr. SHERMAN sald the amendments were very impor-Mr. SHERMAN said the associable that he have majority of any Court should declare an act of Congress unconstitutional; it was contrary to reason and common sense. He hoped the committee world consider whether a three-fourths or four-fifths tote, or even a unanimous vote, should not be regained. On that he would express no opinion.

THE CURRENCY AGAIN.

Mr. SHERMAN, to obviate, he said, the criticism of ome Senators, moved to amend by inserting the follow-"And the amount of such notes now existing shall not

be further reduced until Congress otherwise provide."
Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) claimed that the amendment was not in order.

The CHAIR so held, and Mr. SHERMAN said he would offer the amendment when the bill came before the

offer the amendment when the bill came before the Senate, it being now in Committee, Mr. SPRAGUE moved to adjourn, Mr. SHERMAN called for a division, and the motion

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to adjourn,
Mr. SPRAGUE (Rep., R. I.) opposed the bill as accomplishing nothing. He favored neither contraction nor expansion, and his coarse was not dictated by request for manufacturing interests; but for the interests of the whole country. Interests of money should be subordinated to all the other interests of the country. It must be so for its own good. The Treasury of the United States was now a gigantic corporation, tending to establish a monopoly of banking interests, to which the people's interests were subordinated. He explained the National Banking System to support this view, and said the country was now in a condition similar to that of Great Britain, prior to the establishment of the Bank of England. After alluding to the enormous interest required to be paid by the business men here as compared with the rate in England, he said the country could only be saved by the establishment of such a bank. He yielded to a motion to adjourn, which was lost-left of it; whereupon he resumed the floor, and was proceeding to give his reasons for holding views contrary to those generally held by his section, when, at the suggestion of Mr. Trumbull, he again yielded to a motion to adjourn, which was carried, and the Senate adjourned.

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION. Mr. McCARTHY (Rep., N. Y.) asked leave to offer a resolution declaring that the right of expatriation has always been the doctrine of the people and Govern-ment of the United States; that protection has been guaranteed alike to all its citizens, native born and adopted; that any neglect or failure to protect American adopted; that any neglect or failure to protect American citizens in the proper exercise of their privilege under other Governments was due to the want of firm and energetic action on the part of the Executive branch of the Government, the President, Secretary of State, and other Ministers and appointees abroad; and that Congress will sustain the Executive branch of the Government in a strong and speedy assertion of the rights of all nativeborn and adopted citizens.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) objected to the offering of the resolution, remarking that the House had had enough of that Fenian business.

PERSONAL

Mr. CARY (Ind., Ohio) said that if he had been present yesterday when the vote was taken on the passage of the Judiciary bill, he would have voted in the negative, and Mr. BLAINE (Rep., Me.) said he would have voted in the affirmative.

Judiciary bill, he would have voted in the negative, and Mr. BLAINE (Rep., Me.) said he would have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. ROBINSON (Dem., N. Y.) made a few apologetic remarks in reference to his holding the floor yesterday, and his appealing from the decision of the chair.

The SPEAKER remarked that he was never offended with any gentleman for appealing from his decision.

THE SENATE COTTON TAX BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio), from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate amendments to the bill providing for the exemption of cotton from the Internal Revenue tax, with a recommendation that they be non-concurred in. iHe said the Committee thought that the bill as amended was worse than no repeal at all.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) thought that the bill was right now. It was enough for Congress to fix the matter for this year, and let the next Congress dispose of it afterward. For his own part, he did not believe in the repeal of the cotton tax at all, but if it was to be repealed, it should be only temporarily. He hoped that the motion to non-concur would not prevail.

Mr. PILE (Rep., Mo.) remarked that concurrence in the amendments would defeat the whole object of the bill.

The amendments of the Senate were not concurred in.

DRAWBACK ON COPPER DUTI'S.

Mr. PHELP'S (Dem., Md.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Revenue laws as to authorize a drawback for export on copper smelling by the infusion of foreign ores to the extent of the duties paid on such imported ores. Adopted.

Mr. HILL (Rep., N. J.) offered a resolution for the relief of cities, counties, and townships from the direct fax consequent upon the debt incurred by the payment of bounties in the late war. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE GETTYSBURG ANYLUM SCHEME.

consequent upon the debt incurred by the phymein of bounties in the late war. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. VAN WYCK (Rep., N. Y.) stated that on yesterday, when the vote was taken on the Judiciary bill, he was absent on business of the Retrenchment Committee. Had he been present he would have voted in the affirmative. He also referred to a communication circulated by the managers of the Gettysburg Asylum scheme, and disclaimed the charge of "lashing the Postmaster-General and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue." He had merely called for information as to why a scheme that was to enrich its originators should be exempt from tax. It contemplated taking \$1,200,000 from the pockets of the people, while the most it proposed to give to the object of the charity was \$10,000, leaving \$1,190,000 in the hands of the operators, to pay for property at fictitious values, and to be divided among the operators. He had alluded to the letter of the Postmaster-General, asking his 20,000 postmasters to aid the enterprise, as truly benevolent and patriotic, and has insisted that the Postmaster-General had been deceived, and such had proved to be the case. In proof of this be referred to an article in The Mail.

postmasters to aid the enterprise, as truly benevoical and patriotic, and has insisted that the Postmaster-General had been deceived, and such had proved to be the case. In proof of this he referred to an article in The Mail, stating by the authority of the Postmaster-General that he had become convinced that the scheme had been perverted to fraudulent purposes, and he had therefore withdrawn his recommendation.

Mr. EGGLESON (Rep., Onio) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of selling to the highest bidder the exclusive right of manufacturing spirits in the United States for the term of ten or more years; such privilege to be sold at not less than \$15,000,000 per annum. Adopted. The morning hour having expired, the House resumed the consideration of the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Beroks (Dem., N. Y.), on behalf of himself and Mr. Becok, presented the minority report. In doing so, he (Mr. Brooks) stated that the gentleman from Pennaylvania (Mr. Stevens) was also opposed to the bill, though on different grounds; they being opposed to it on principle, and he (Mr. Stevens) being opposed to it because he did not deem it effective enough, but that it was rather a bill to make a President of the United States than to carry out the objects stated in the bill. Mr. Brooks thereupon read the minority report, as follows:

The undersigned, a minerity of the Cammittee of Reconstruction, secaled, salmint among others, the following as some of their reasons in opposition for the committee of them with the states in the States four of them.

called, sulmit, among others, the following as some of their reasons in appointing high shifts, while the state of the property of the propert

iz 0.00.000 inhabitants of all protection from the Judiciary or Executive branches of the Government, while dooming them to a military despotent.

Sconet: That a Congress thus representing but a part of the people, and that part now in a minority, even if a full Congress in the parliamentary appear of that word, would be but one of the shree great branches of the Covernment, with no right, no power, to invalidate or to deny the recognition of the indical or executive power as a sacreted in the bill. The Executive Audiciary has as much right to proclaim or adjudicate that Gongress shall not be recognized, as Congress has thus to exact, and as for the Recentive and the Judiciary, both are as much the Government, and the creation of the Constitution, as the House of Representatives or Senate; and the Executive, elected by the whole people, hetter represents the principle of popular government than a Senate, the mere arbitrary creation of the States.

That of: That the invalidation or nullification of the Executive and Judicial powers in ten States, in earlier and a senate, the mere arbitrary creation for the States.

That the invalidation or nullification of the Executive and Judicial powers in ten States, in certain cases, at the disposal of the President, also, in conflict with the fundamental Judiciary and may and mintle of the United States, in certain cases, at the disposal of the President, also, in conflict with the fundamental Judiciary and in Judiciary and in the subjustment of the States are publican form of government, also guarantees, on application of the civil authorities of the States, protection arginat domesite violence or invasion, such as is contemplated in this bill.

Fourth: That the accord and third sections are in after violation of the Constitution, and the propie elected commander-in-chief and the investigary of a Government, also guarantees, and therefore the Constitution of the Constitutio

calcahed, if not intended, to involve the whole country in commotion and civil strife, the end of which no human erg gan foresec.

James Brooks of New York.

James B. Brock of Kennichy.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., Ohio) proceeded to explain and advocate the bill, and to reply to arguments contained in the minority report. He said that no one could evade the conclusion that there was now in the country a great about the was made to pay londs in coil. He opposed turther contraction, because it would destroy the ability of the people to pay off the debt, by limiting the capital without decreasing the debt; and he opposed expansion, on the other hand, as being equally was lost.

Mr. DRAKE moved to amend by providing for the repeat of the aw allowing a contraction. He thought the community should not be kept in superment the community should not be kept in superment. He there was now the contract part of the superment of the community should not be kept in superment of the community

that the Constitution declares in express terms that the Executive power sain, so the control of the Government, conferred Executive power on marshals, major-generals, brigadier-generals, colonels, and captains. The President was Commander-in-Chief, and was subject to such laws as Congress might pass for the government of the army and

Congress might pass for the government of the army and navy.

Mr. FARNSWORTH (Rep., Ill.) suggested that acts had been passed, and signed by Mr. Johnson, directing the Secretary of War to detail officers to certain duties, and vessels of war to particular duties, and if the bill now before the House was unconstitutional, so were those bills which the President had signed.

Mr. BINGHAM resumed his argument in fayof of the bill, declaring that its object was not to deprive the people of the South of protection, but to hasten the day when, under the protection of the law enforced by the whole executive power of the nation, these States should be recognized. He declared that those States could never return until, in the most solemn forms of law, they gave a new and brepenalole guarantee for the safety of the Republic. That was the issue. He trusted in God that no man would strike hands with the party which had attempted to withdraw the great shield of defense which the people had shready set up between them and the organizers of the Rebellion. He closed with an eloquent peroration, which was applauded on the floor and in the galleries.

Mr. LOAN (Rep., Mo.) addressed the House in support

in the galleries.

Mr. LOAN (Rep., Mo.) addressed the House in support of the bill and at the close of his remarks Mr. Wood obtained the floor, but yielded in order that the Heuse might adjourn. COST OF PRINTING NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.
Mr. ROSS (Dem., III.) offered a resolution instead

might adjourn.
COST OF PRINTING NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.
Mr. ROSS (Dem., Ill.) offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of the expenses incurred by the Government in printing and furnishing currency to the National banks. Adopted.

PAYMENT FOR WAR DAMAGES.
Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., Ill.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the bill providing that no money shall be hereafter paid on account of the scizure or impressment of, or for damages or detention of land or water conveyances in the insurrectionary States, or for transportation service, tolls, forage, &c., beyond the tariff of prices fixed by the Quartermaster-General, or for the use and occupation of land in the insurrectionary States for fortification purposes.

On the suggestion of Mr. HOLMAN (Dem., Ind.) the consideration of the bill was postponed until next Friday.

CLEIR FOR THE BANKING COMMITTEE.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep., N. Y.), from the Committee on Ranking and Currency, reported a resolution anthorizing that Committee to employ a Cierk during the session of the XLth Congress. Adopted.

REPORT ON CLAIMS.

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem., Ind.), from the Committee on

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem., Ind.), from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill to allow George W. Lane, Superin-endent of the Branch Mint at Denver, Colorado, credit

Claims, reported a bill to allow George W. Lane, Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Denver, Colorado, credit to the amount of \$4,419, public money, stolen from the mint, without fault or neglect on his part. After a short discussion the bill was recommitted.

STOPFING THE SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. JULIAN (Rep., Ind.), from the Committee on Public Lands, except under the precinption and homostead laws, and laws for disposing of town sites and mineral lands. Postponed for two weeks.

ISLANDS IN THE MIAMI RIVER.

Mr. JULIAN, also from the same Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Commissioner of the General Land Office to cause proceedings to be adopted necessary for the entry and sales of the Islands of the Great Miami River, in Ohio, with the adjacent lands snot heretofore entered, the entry to be made at the minimum price of \$2.50 per acre to the present possessor.

After considerable discussion, participated in by Messrs. JULIAN, LAWRENCE (Ohio), SPAULDING, MUNGEN, WASHBURN (Bill, ROSS, and others, the bill was passed without division.

BILLS INTEODUCED AND REFERRED.

BHIS were introduced and referred as follows:
By Mr. MCCLURG (Rep., Mo.)—Placing certain troops of Missouri on an equal footing with others as to bounty. To Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.
By Mr. ANDERSON (Rep., Mo.)—Defining the act of Means.
By Mr. DERGGS (Rep., Mich.)—Defining the act of

leans.

By Mr. DRIGGS (Rep., Mich.)—Defining the act of

Means.

By Mr. DRIGGS (Rep., Mich.)—Defining the act of March 2, 1867, making appropriations for the repair of fortifications. To Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. PRICE (Rep., Iowa)—Confiming the title to Little Rock Island, in the Mississippi Ever. To Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. LOUGHRIDGE (Rep., Iowa)—Regulating the use of the franking privilege. To Post-Office Committee.

By Mr. CLARKE (Rep., Kansas)—Autorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River, on the Mistary reservation of Fort Leavenworth, and to provide for the reduction of said reservation. To Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, authorizing the North-Western Railroad Company, and the Leavenworth and Des Mones Railroad Company to construct their roads through Fort Leavenworth to the military reservation. Same reference.

Also, a joint resolution for the relief of settlers on the Osage Indian Isads. To Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CLEVER (Dem., New-Mexico)—To extend the right of citizenship to certain Mexican citizens residing in New-Mexico. To Committee on Territories.

Also, to facilitate and cheapen the transportation of military supplies in Kansas. Colorado, and New-Mexico. To Committee on Territories.

Also, to increase and improve the territorial library of New-Mexico. To Committee on Territories.

Also, to increase and improve the territorial library of New-Mexico. To Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, to facilitate the transportation of United States supplies, and to prevent the loss of United States property in New-Mexico. To Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, to facilitate in the transportation of United States supplies, and to prevent the loss of United States property in New-Mexico. To Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, to facilitate in the transportation of United States supplies, and to prevent the loss of United States property in New-Mexico. To Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Holl-BROOK (Dem., Idaho)—Granting aid for

By Mr. HOLBROOK (Dem., Idaho)-Granting aid for on Struction of a railroad and telegraph line from the on Pacific Railroad to Idaho, Portland in Oregon, tana, and Puget Sound. To the Committee on Public

Montains, and Puget Sound. To the Committee on Paulic Lands.

By Mr. WELKER (Rep., Ohio)—To fix the compensation of the First Controller of the Treasury. To Committee on Retrenchment.

By Mr. LAWRENCE (Rep., Ohio)—In reference to contracts with the United States. To Judiciary Committee. By Mr. KOONTZ (Rep., Pa.)—Amendatory of the act for the relief of certain drafted men. To Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HIGEY (Rep., Cal.)—A memorial from the Legislature of California praying for the relief of settlers on public lands in Ione Valley, in that State. To the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. TRIMBLE (Dem., Ky.)—To suthorize the building of a railroad bridge across the Ohio River at Padu-

mittee on Public Lands.

By Mr. TRIMBLE (Dem., Ky.)—To suthorize the building of a railroad bridge across the Ohio River at Paducah, Ky. To the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

By Mr. TRIMBLE (Rep., Tenn.)—To appropriate money for the rebuilding of the Tennessee Elina school building. To the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. JUDIO (Rep., Riv.—To Bassee Clina school building. To the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. JUDIO (Rep., Riv.—To Bassee Clina school building. To the United States Depository at Chicago. To the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, to amend the act of Feb. 20, 1845, extending the jurisdiction of District Courts in certain cases over the lakes and navigable waters connected therewith. To the Judiciary Committee.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The SPEAKER presented communications from the Secretary of War ad interim, as follows: Transmitting communication from the Commissioner of Freedmen, recommending that authority be given by Congress for the transfer to that Bureau of a quantity of dessleated, mixed vegetables now on hand; which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs. Transmitting a communication from the Chief of Ordnance, suggesting the removal of the St. Louis Arsenal to the Jefferson Barracks Reservation; referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Also transmitting a petition of certain members of the late millitar of Memphis, Tenn.; referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The SPEAKER also presented a communication from the Commissioner of Agriculture, in reply to the resolution of the 5th uit, referring to the condition of his Department, Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

FROM THE AGREEMENT AND THE AGRICULTURE OF THE SPEAKER presented the resolutions of a public particle beld at Secretary N. V. In reference to the particle particle of the particle particle

partment. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. PROTECTION OF CITIZENS ABROAD.

The SPEAKER presented the resolutions of a public meeting held at Syracuse, N. Y., in reference to the rights of American citizens in foreign countries. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

TREATY WITH JAFAN.

Mr. BANKS (Rep., Mass.) presented a communication from the Department of State, stating that pursuant to the stipulations of the Treaty with Japan of October 22, 1864, this Government had received its share of the indemnity stipulated by that treaty, \$000,000 in gold, which amount had been invested in Cuited States registered bonds, and now awaited such disposition as Congress might direct. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

might direct. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Internal improvements.

Mr. Miller (Rep., Pa.) presented a joint resolution of the Pennsylvania Legislature in reference to a communication between Lake Eric and the Ohio River, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. Also a memorial of citizens of Oswego, New-York, for pensions to the surviving solders of the War of 1812, which was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

PROTECTION OF CITIZENS ARROAD.

Mr. WARD (Rep., N. Y.) presented the resolution of a public meeting in Corning, N. Y., denouncing the action of the British authorities toward American citizens and demanding the recall of Minister Adams and Consul West. Also, a petition of the citizens of Corning on the same subject. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BUCKLAND (Rep., Ind.) introduced a bill making appropriations for the improvement of the harbor of Port Clinton, Ohio. Referred to the Committee on Committee.

merce.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the President, transmitting communications from the Secretary of War ad interim, with a report in reference to the contracts for ordnance, &c. Referred to Committee on Ordnance.

Also, a message from the President transmitting a report of the Commissioners to make treaties with the Indians. Referred to Commission on Indian Affirs. COMMUNICATION FROM GEN. MEAIR.

The SPEAKER also presented a communication from the General of the Army, with a telegram from Major-Gen. Meade, commanding the Third District, as follows: "Unless the pending bill in Congress, directing military comman lers to fill the offices in the Nates under their command, residuals the test cath in the provision to select qualified voters. I am informed its erecution in this District will be entirely impracticable."

Mr. BROOKS (Dem., N. Y.) inquired how that communication had come before the House.

The SPEAKER stated that it was sent by the General

#### THE STATE OF TRADE.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

BY AYLANTIC TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, Jan. 14—Noon.—Consols for money and the account, 921 2721.

American Securities are dull at the following quotations: United States Five-twenty bonds, 71 6711; Illinois Central Railway shares, 874;

Eric Railway shares, 40%.

Afternoon. -Consols for money and the account, 921 2021. American securities are dull at the following quotations: United State Five-twenty bonds, 71%; Illinois Central Railway shares, 87%; Eric Railway

shares 401. Evening - Consols closed steady at 921 2921 for money and account American securities closed at the following rates: United States Five-Twesty Bonds, 714; Illinois Central Railway Shares, 874; Eric Railway

Shares, 481.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 14-Noon,-United States Fire Twictles for the Issue of 1862, 75].
Afternoon.—United States Five-twentles for the issue of 1862, 75].

Evening.-United States Bonds are quoted at 751 for the issue

PARIS, Jan. 14—Noon.—The Reates are find.

LIVERPOOD, Jan. 14—Noon.—Cotton opens quiet at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 7½d.; Middling Orleans, 7½d. The estimated sales to-day are 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs are firm. Corn. 45/6 for Mixed Western; Wheat, 16/ for White California, and 14/6 for No. 2 Milwankee Clab. Barley, 5/5 for American. Oats, 3/10 for American.

Pages. 47/ for Canadian. Phase, 20/ for Western. Lant. 50/4. Dec. 10. Pens, 47] for Canadian. Floar, 30] for Western. Lard, 50] for Fine American. Pork, 78] for New Eastern Prime Mess. Beef, 115] for Winter-Cured Extra Prime Mess. Cheese, 52/ for the highest range of Fine. Bacon, 40/ for Cumberland Cut. No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25/6. Rosin, 6/3 for Common Wilmington, and 11/ for Fine Pale. Taiow, 43/6 for American. Spirits Turpentine, 27/ F cwt. Petroleum

low, 3/6 for American. Spirits Turpeanue, 2/1 Vision 1/3 for Refined. Clover Seed, 46/ for American Afternoon.—Cotton quiet at 7½4, for Middling Uplands, and 7½4, for Middling Orleans. The sales of the day are 10,000 bales. Breadstoffs are declining. Corn, 45/3 for Mixel Western. Wheat, 15/10 for White California, and 14/3 for No. 2 Milwankee Red. Barley, 5/5 for American Configuration of the California and 14/3 for No. 2 Milwankee Red. Barley, 5/5 for American California. can. Oats, 3/10 for American. Peas, 47/ for Canadian. Flour, 57/6 for Western. Beef advanced to 117/6 for Winter Cured Extra Prime Meas. Pork, 70/ for New Eastern Prime Mess. Lard advanced to 50/3 for for Fine American. Cheese, 52/ for the highest range of Fine. Bacon, 40/ for Cumberland Cut. The Produce market is without

Evening.-The Cotton market has been quiet throughout the day, and closed weaker at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 73:273d.; Middling Orleans, 73:273d. The sales of the day did not exceed the noon favorable. The market for goods and yarns is firm .. Provisions and produce are unchanged from the last quotations. Corn is steady at 45/3 Wheat, 15/10 for California White, and 14/3 for No. 2 Milwaukee. Red Pess have alranced to 47/3 P quarter.

LONDON, Jan. 14—Noon.—Whale Oil, £30 per 252 gallons; Sperm Oil.

£110 per tun; Linseed Cakes, £10 15; Linseed Oil, £36 10/ per tun. Afternoon.—No changes in our markets since the 11:15 a. m. dispatel ANTWERP, Jan. 14-Afternoon .- Petroleum, 445 france for Standar

Evening.-The Petroleum market is heavy and declining; Standard White closed at 44 france 25 centimes.

WEST INDIAN MARKETS.

BY THE GULF CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.

HAVANA, Jan. 13.—Exchange on London, 124:212; per cent premis HAVANA, Jan. 18.—Exchange on London, 12/2012; per cent tremam: Exchange on Paris, \(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent discount; Exchange on the United States at short sight, for entremer, 25\) per cent discount, and at long sight, 26 to 20\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent, and for gold, at short sight, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent premium, and at long sight, \(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent.

#### DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BY TRINGRAPH TO THE TRINGRE Bam Francisco, Jan. 13.—The rates for Plour are \$750@\$3, and Extra Oregon. \$756. Wheat is quiet at \$250@\$270. Legal Ten-

Extra Oregon, \$\psi\$ 56. Wheat is quiet at \$\psi 2.00 \pi \psi 70. Legal Tenders, 72|c.

Savannan, Ga., Jan. 14.—Cotton opened active, but closed quiet and steady at ic. decline; saies 3.000 bales; receipts 2.000 bales.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 14.—Cotton opened active, but closed quiet and 5.000 bales; receipts, 507 bales Middling, 14/2/15c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 14.—Spirits active and advanced ic.; sales 1.100 bales; receipts, 1.500 do. Middling, 14/2/15c.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 14.—Spirits Turpentine advanced 24c., and framer and active at 48/2/50c. Rosin, steady at \$\pm 2.12\frac{1}{2}\$ for No. 2. Tar \$\pm 1.10\$. Cotton advanced; Middlings 14/c.

Louisvilla, Jan. 14.—Tolosceo firm: lugs, \$\pm 5.75 \pm 5.75\$ Common to Medium Leaf, \$\pm 7.76 \pm 11.2\$ for Middlings 14/c.

Victor 14.7 \pm 12.50. Lard, 12/2\pm 13/c. Corn, on the Rar, 752\pm 12.50c. Mess \$\pm 7.75 \pm 12.50c. Mess \$\pm 7.75 \pm 12.50c. Mess \$\pm 1.75 \pm 1.75 \pm 12.50c. Mess \$\pm 1.75 \pm 1.75

which, 12c. Bulk Shoulders, Sic.; Clear Sides, 11c. Whisky, new Mod. 25c. 14.—Floor firmer and in good domand. Wheat firmer, CINCISNATI, Jan. 14.—Floor firmer and in good domand. Wheat firmer, Fall Extras, 25.25 ± 2.6 ± 2.0 of, Spring, ± 2.26 ± 2.5 Corn doil at 80c. on Car. Rye. ± 1.600± 1 c2. Oats advanced to 67c. Barley advancing; 2018. ± 1.960±2. Cotton firmer. Midding 15c. 55c. Dressed Hops pm at ±7.75c.±± 20. Live Hogs, ±6.75c.± 72s. Receipts, 2.260 lbls. Thur. Provisions quiet and unchanged; holders £7m. Lard-Saley, 400 tex ±1.19±11c.
TOLERO, Jan. 14.—Floor flat. Wheat firm; sales of No. 1 Red Wasshat ± 2.6 c. Corn unchanged. Oats unchanged. Rye. ±1.45 for flacingan. Dressed Hops unchanged.
Berfrado, Jan. 14.—Floor flat. Wheat from; sales of No. 1 Red Wasshat ± 10.25c. ±1.15 for City Ground Spring. ±11 for Western Syring. ±12 for Amber Western, and ±14 for White Western. Eve. ± 2.5c. ±2.5c. ±5.0. What very uli, and asking the rates quoted resterday. Corn is quiet; sales of car oct of New at ±1 10.75c. ±1.15 on the track. Oats entirely nominal. Eve dull and onchanged. Leve Pork dull at about ±22 for Heavy, and ±21 for Light. Lard Erm University.

Mit was war. Jan. 14.—Flour fran; Cits Double Estras. \$1030-10 20; Country do., \$9.5000-50; Estras. \$1.500-50; 25. Wheat advancing quoted at \$2.10 for No. 1, and \$2.04 for No. 2. Oats fran at 514; for No. 2. Cora Erner at 91c, for No. 8 helled. Receipts—1,050 bits. Flour. 2,000 bins. Wheat, 3,800 binsh. Cora. Cits. 4,000 binsh. Cora.

Cincaso, Jan. 14.—Flour france, at \$9.760-\$10 30 for Spring Extras. Wheat advanced 30-de, sales at \$9.100-\$2 15 for No. 1, and \$2.073-\$2 11 for No. 2. Cora—New Clob. 834c; 10d, \$99001c, for No. 1, and \$100.00 hos. No. 2. Oats quiet, at 612-261c. By setsady, at \$1.500-\$1.50 for No. 1, and \$1.500-\$1.50 for No. 2. Barley quiet, at 41-30 for No. 1, and \$1.500-\$1.50 for No. 2. Barley quiet, \$1.500-\$1.50 for No. 2. Barley quiet. \$1.500-\$1.50 for No. 3, and \$1.500-\$1.50 for No. 2. Barley quiet. \$1.500-\$1.50 for No. 3, and \$1.500-\$1.50

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET-JAN. 14. Berf Cattle—Receipts, 1.095 head. The market was quite active sales of Extra at \$11.50% \$14. First quality at \$12.0 \$13, second qua-tiv, \$110 \$1150, third quality, \$100 \$100 \$100. Shorp and Lambos-Receipts, 3.547 head; the market was unchanged, sales at 3.070

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-YORK ....... JAN. 14.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Saranuah 72 hours with indise, and page.

Crassission Hunterlife, Crossell, Saranush 72 hours with malse, and pass to R. Louisell, Bark Algeria (Rr.), McFee, Androsan Nov. 21, with iron to order. Is ontaid the hughiship.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The from buors lately in New-Haren harbor have been taken up, and spar longs have been placed to mark the channels for the Winter.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan 14.—Arrived, steamships Charleston and Saragossa, from New-York; City of Fort-an-Prince, from Boston; sehr. Margie, from Baltimore, Sailed, steamship Falcon, for Baltimore; selly T. J. Hill, for a Northern port.

Sarsyonn, from New 1013;
Maggie, from Baltimore. Sailed, steamship Falcon, so.
Maggie, from Baltimore. Sailed, steamship Falcon, so.
T. J. Bill, for a Northern port.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 14.—Arrived, steamship Rehecea Clyde,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 14.—Arrived, steamship James A. Gary, for Baltimore.

Grant Medical Steamship James A. Gary, for Baltimore. WITHINGTON, N. C., Jan. 14.—Arrived, Gary, for Raltimore, room New York: Salled, attainship James A. Gary, for Raltimore. SAVANNAM, Ga., Jan. 14.—Arrived, steamships Montgomery and Sat Salvador, from New York; bark Alexandra Scilbroth, from England, Classed, steamships Tongwanda, for Philadelphia; Cleopatra, for New York; Salvador, Philadelphia; Cleopatra, for New York; Salvador, Sal Cleared, steamships Tonnwanda, for Philadelphia; Cleopatra, for New York; schr. H. P. Eussell, for Boston. PROYENCEMOWS, Mass. Jan. 18.—In port: Schr. Augie Amesbury Amesbury, from Savannah for Boston.

# 1868-CRINOLINE-1868

LOCKWOOD'S

## NEW PATENT SPIRAL

### (OR CONTINUOUS WIRE) The state of the same same

renounced by the Ladies as the most DUNABLE, ECONOMICAL, AN BEAUTIFUL of all the CRINGLINES yet introduced. They are made of only Two wires, the one heavy and the other light, and consequently are never out of order by separation or otherwise. They are made of the BEST TEMPERED SILVER-STREE, REAPTIFULLY COVERED AND RNAM RLED. The TAPES are of a superior Manufacture and Quality of thread, and ALL of the PASTENINGS well silvered.

These Skints are guaranteed to WEAR TWICE AS LONG AS ANT SKIRTS MADE BY ANY OTHER ENOWN METHOD. Ladies purchasing Crinoline will consult their own interest by calling for these Secrets, and must not accept any as genuine that do not bear my name plainly printed on the band, in blue ink.

FOR SALE by all FIRST-CLASS Dry Goods Houses THROUGHOUT the

### Nos. 9 and 11 White-st., N. Y. SPIRAL SKIRT CAUTION.

G. W. LOCKWOOD,

WHEREAS, I have recently purchased from Wests, Bradley & Carr, and am now the conger of certain Letters Patent granted to Sanger, Prangary Nov. 30, 1853, for an improvement in Ladies' Hoop Skirts, known as the "Spring Skirts, Skirt," and as no such Skirt can be made except under said patent DEALERS are hereby notified not to purchase or vend any Spiral Skirts except such as have my name, with date of patent, etc., plainly printed on the band in blue ind, under peaks or prosecution for damages. Manufacturers are also notified that my rights under said patent will be enforced.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of Twenty-third st. and Broadway and, get a box of beautiful Pive quires for \$1, stamped.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1868.—This popular Annual is now ready, and for sale at the office of the Trib popular Annual is now ready, and for saie at the use. Price 20 cents.
See advertisement ander head of new Publications.

# IVES' PATENT

give a better and cheaper light than GAS, can be lighted, filled, and trimmed 'Athout removing shade, globe, or chimney, or unscrewing the burner. We make a SPECIALTY of farnishing SAFE STATIONARY LAMPS,

PURE NON-EXPLOSIVE OIL, JULIUS IVES & Co., No. 49 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

WINTER CLOTHING. Prices have reached their lowest point. A fine line of NEW GOODS to be closed out by DEVLIN & CO.,

BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—For this and all other Postal information, subscribe to TRIES.—For this and all other Fostal information, anhealite to THE UNITED STATES MAIL," published monthly, at \$1 per year, subscriptions received at the Post-Office, Room No. 17, up-stairs, or by cost, addressed "Publisher U. S. Mail, P. O., New-York."

SCHOOL CHILDREN FIND
MILLER & WATSON'S PATENT BOOK-CLAMP
the handlest, neatest, cheapest, and most durable article made for ear
ing their books to and from school.
DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES
will find them of rapid sale, as they are recommended by teachers ever
where. SAMPLES SENT, POST-PAID, TO ANY POST-OFFICE ADDRESS ON RECEIPT OF 50 CENTS, by MILLER & WATSON, Sole Manufacturers, No. 211 Centre-st. New-York.

THE CLOVER LEAF PLANE IRONS.

manufactured exclusively by us under Reynolds Putents for tempering steel, possess the following superior qualities:

1st. They are tempered the same in the center as at the edges.

2d. They hold a fine cutlery temper until the iron is worn up.

3d. There are no soft aponts in them.

4th. One of these irons will outwear four or five irons tempered the old

Sth. They are sold at the same price of other irons.

6th. Every iron is warranted to pussess the above qualities or no sale.

6th. Every iron is warranted to pussess the above qualities or no sale.

6th berefy authorize all Hardsoner Dealers to allow their enstoners of key our irons, and if not perfectly satisfactory refund price paid and large from back to us.

Every Plane Iron made by us bears our Clover Leaf Trade Mark.

BEYNOLDS, BARBER & Co.,
STATE TEMPERING WORKS,
Auburn, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY REGISTER,

McKILLOP, SPRAGUE & Co., IS THE STANDARD WORK ON CREDIT. The Volume of 1868 contains a list of the BUSINESS MEN in all par

PUBLISHED BY

of the United States and British Provinces, with a rating indicating the RELATIVE STANDING and COMMERCIAL CREDIT of EACH. No Work is Issued of Equal Extent and Accuracy.



30,000 FRANCS!! HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.



WINNER OF THE WAGER 30,000 FRANCS!!

(\$6,000 IN GOLD.)

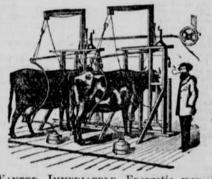
At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the series of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's atent over all others. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 Broadway, corner Marray-et, New York, FARREL, HERRING & Co. Philadelphia. HERRING & Co., Chicago, HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.



STAR-PAPERS, made expressive for the pressive for water Closeta—the hest, most convenient, and committed a reciple from competent medical authority for prevention of Piles. The great regutation of the Star-Papers has induced counterfeits, which are inferior in every particular to the original. Free that the label on each package is like the trade mark. For sale by all the principal Progrists, Stationers, and Paper Houses throughout the country, and by orders to Star Mills. Windsor Locks, Conn.

H YDRAULIC COW MILKER.



money either by traveling or locating in city or country. HYDRAULIC COW MILKING MACHINE CO., No. 206 Broadway, cer. Fulton-st.

Morses, Carringes, &c, CITY AUCTION MART, corner Broadway

CITY AUCTION MART. COTHER Broadway.

And Thirty minthest. J. J. HENRY, Auctioneer. The largest collection of trotting HORSES ever offered at auction in this city, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Among them, a brown borse, 191 hands high, sound and kind, trate in 2:50. The celebrated trotter. Snow Flake," milk white, I years old, sound and aind, has trotted in 2:30, can trut in 2:40 any day. The beautiful gray mare, "Belle of Springfield," 7 years old, warranted sound and kind in every respect. has trotted in 2:30, can show 2:40 to-day; is the most valuable horse over offered at auction in this city. An iron-gray coit, 5 years old, Hambletonian atock, sound and kind, and can trot in 1:50. The trotting coit "Black Prince," sired by Toronto Chief, dam Black Beas, sound and kind, a excellent yole horse, and can trot in 3:65. 240, and time. The stallion "Ouelda Chief," 7 years old, 16; hands high, perfectly sound and kind, can trot in three minutes. A blood bay mare. 3 years old, flambletonian atock, can trot in 3:155 sold, as the owner leaves for Havana in a few days. A gray horse, 6 years old, 15¢ hands high, sound and kind, and can trot in 1:155 sold, as the owner leaves for Havana in a few days. A gray horse, 6 years old, 15¢ hands high, sound and kind, and can trot in 2:40, single or double. A pair of bays, very stylish and superior drivers: also, other horses, light toy and no top Buggies belonging to the above stock. Hisakets, Robes, Harsess, Whips, &c. Full particulars in calcelegues at sale. No bostponemest on account of weather.

NERVOUS COMPLAINTS . - IMMEDIATE RELIEF FOR NERVO US SUFFERERS.-Persons of delicate organ' zation are most liable to this class of disorder a; but stronger natures are by no means ext mpt from them. On the same principle tha', "he jests at scars who never felt a wo and," they are treated lightly by those who have never experienced the agonies they inflict. It should, however, be borne in n and by the healthy and robust that the nerv es, which are the natural channels of pleasu rable emotion, often become, when their fundations are disordered or perverted, the sources of, the most terrible physical and mental torture. They are the immediate servants of the brain, and whatever disastrously affects them reacts upon that organ, and also affects, more or less. the entire physique. Hypochondria and lunacy are the results of false impressions conveyed to the brain by the nerves of sensation. Gout, neuralgia, tic-douloureux, palsy, paralysis, hysteria, and innumerable other ailments, whatever their remote causes may have been, have their immediate source in the nervous system, and, in fact, all pain is felt through the nerves. In a paralyzed limb the nerves of motion and sensa-

sensible to pain. It is cruel, therefore, as well as intensely stupid, to treat any nervous complaint as trivial or visionary.

tion are dead; and that is the reason why the

exercise of the will cannot move it, and it is in-

Invigoration is the only specific for the physical ills and mental phantasies which are included under the general head of "nervous affections." There can be no cure until the relaxed fibers, by means of which the brain exercises dominion over the whole animal economy, and through which it receives impressions of outward things, are restored to a healthy condition. The stimulating, regulating and tonic properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will accomplish this object speedily, safely, invariably. If the senses are perverted, the imagination disordered, the physical powers depressed, its calming, regulating, bracing operation will simultaneously remedy this triple infliction. If there is gloom, it will be banished: if there are mental hallucinations, they will be dispelled; if there is nervous prostration, new strength and vitality will be infused into the whole motive machinery.

When the bodily energies are worn out by anxiety and need a stimulant, this is the best that can be taken. It is tempered and modified by hygenic herbs and roots, which prevent it from fevering the blood; and hence it does not produce a mere temporary excitement, to be followed by injurious reaction, but communicates a permanent potency to the entire vital organization. Some of its herbal constituents are slightly soporific, so that in cases where sleeplessness is one of the accompaniments of nervous disease, a dose of it taken toward bed-time will tend to produce quiet and refreshing slumber. For palpitation of heart, tremors, hysterics, fainting fits, general restlessness, and the causeless fears and distressing fancies to which ladies are especially subject under certain morbid conditions of mind and body peculiar to their sex, the Bitters wift be found the most agreeable and certain of all

nervines and counter-irritants. The constitutionally nervous may readily keep their infirmity in constant check by the daily use of this healthful vegetable tonic; and those who have "shattered their nerves," as the phrase is, either by imprudent indulgence og undue physical or intellectual labor, will find in this vitalizing elixir a prompt restorative. No person of nervous temperament, who has not experienced its effects, can imagine the delightful influence it exercises over individuals

The True Principle of Medication .- In a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom, we are told; but in a multitude of "medical schools" with which the world is afflicted there is a large amount of absurdity. There may be, and doubtless is, some merit in most of the curative systems which their professors declared to be infallible; but the grains of truth they contain are so closely intermixed with dogmass repugnant to reason and common sense, that it is a difficult task to pick them out. The game, in fact, is hardly worth the candle. Hydropathy, homeopathy, and the "movement cure." have each their enthusiastic advocates and believers. The propagandists of these theories are very much in earnest, and many of them are intelligent, highly educated men. But they are not, as a rule, persons of comprehensive

minds and liberal views. They are one-idea. Preissnitz, the founder of the hydropathic school, insisted that all diseases which were not organic might be washed away with cold water. Nothing could be more simple than this, if it were only true. But, alas! some people are not amphibious. Dr. Preissnitz was successful with some of his patients, but "douched" a large number to destruction, and "packed" a good many off to kingdom come. His disciples of the present day have somewhat modi-

fied the violence of his treatment. Homeopathy is not quite so firrational. Hahnemann was a greater man than Preissnitz. Those who do not believe in infinitesimal medication may at least thank the homeopaths for putting a wholesome frestraint upon allopathic practice. The sick are not bled, blistered, purged, mercurialized, narcotized, and otherwise devitalized, as they were half a century ago; and for this, if for nothing else, we ought tobe grateful to the practitioners who divide poisons into the smallest possible particles and administer them in little globules of sugarof-milk, which do not nauseate the stomach,

and can do no harm if they do no good. The "movement cure" is simply an extravagant application of the principle that exercise is healthful. Aristotle says that the soul of oratory is "action, action, action;" and the "Swedish movement cure" professors take the same ground as regards the healing art. They do some good, but they overwork the feeble, and thereby do a great deal of harm.

The best defense against disease is a VIGOR-OUS VITALITY. Disease is simply a struggler between the LIFE-POWER and the invisible enemies that assail it; and the result depends upon the relative strength of the antagonistic principles. In proportion to the vigor and energy of the physique and the constitution is their capacity to resist and figlit off the morbid influences which produce sickness. It is a well known fact that active poisons affect in different degrees the weak and the strong. The dose of opium or of arsenic that will suffice to kill a child will scarcely sicken a stalwart man. It is the same with the aerial poisons which produce epidemic and endemic fevers, dysenteries, fluxes, and the like. Their effect upon the system depends upon its power of resistance. Augment, therefore, this resistant power, if you would escape these evils. The tonic agent necessary to effect this object has been provided in

HOSTETTER & SMITH, PROPRIE